The trade in Domestic Goods cannot be brisk unti a new system of credits is adopted, and confidence established, which will result in the formation of new firms, with fresh capital. It is idle to expect the pureliscturers will send their goods to the commission houses for advances in paper, which they are oblige to protect after their good- are sold. The whole system will be broken up. The manufacturer should know the party to whom his goods are sold, and should decide hitself us to the responsibility of the house, vuand then good with and confidence cannot be preserved if a secrecy is shrouded about the transaction. The Dry Goods Commission business is su; posed to be profitable only when this course is pursued for it prevents the manufacturer from know-ing that which is most important to him, and keeps him dependent upon his agents, to whom be furnishes the capital for doing a large business Let our commission merchants in their weekly possibly sketches state the name of the party to who the goods are sold, and have sufficient confidence in the manufacturer that he will not interfere by direct sale with their business, and an approximation may be made to fair dealing. It me not rious fact that those manufacturers who require business paper with indorse ment, in sealement of accounts, do not get any paper available in the street but precisely that class which cannot be used, and when the pastic comes it is worth cambe, and the manufacturer entails the loss. It is scarcely to be credited that to is is the policy of so large and important an interest, yet it is nevertheless true We have so hesitation in saying that all of the 5 pe cent guarantee bouses adopt this custom as a rule, and carreal from the manufacturer the disposition made of We amnex our usual summary of the Exports of Do

mestic Cuttons from this port for the week ending July

71	ag agus net	Pkgs.	Value.
Po	Retterdam	12	3,032
ľo	british N. A. Colemies	8	501
To To	Britan West India	66 10 64 71	4,531 9,536 4,499 5,916
	Cisplatine Republications	7	1,1:0
	Total	263	2,523,761
	Total		\$2,047,608

PROPOSED LOAN FOR IOWA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Pribune.

DES MOINES, June 29, 1801. In a few days the Commissioners of the State of Iowa will be in New-York City, to borrow four hundred thousand dollars, or so much of that sum as may remain in the market after accepting the voluntary offer of her own citizens. She comes with clean bands, There le no taint of repudiation in all the financial dealings of be State. Her debt is so small, the amount nov charged upon her tax duplicate, would, if paid up the Treasury. Such a condition of affairs is ain without parallel beyond the fixins of New-Engla without parallel beyond the Haris of New-England. Every cout of interest upon the limited debt of Jowa has been and promptly at maturity, and the too, without embarasament, during the years of financial presume through which the West has just passed. In view of such a state of facts, the attempt of The New-York Heraid to damage the aroth of the State at this extraordinary juncture, when she is about to ask a loan for war purposes, must be regarded as exceedingly ase, and deserves the condensation of every patriodic citizen. Jowa ask a loan, not for her own use, but that she may be enabled to reader such all to the General Governant as its perils demand. S. e proposes to berrow only so much as is absolutely necessary. She offers every guarantee that the lender can ask. Her bonds will be exempt from taxation in this State. Seven per cent interest is guaranteed. The net authorizing the logic makes the am-pleat provision for the payment of principal and loter-er. Yet, because half a dozen countles in the State have failed to pay the loterest upon a cept that is ut-terly beyond their paying a dilay. The Heroile assumes

wrepudiator!
What is the troth with respect to the screen cities and counties the train was respect to the state—which have failed to pay the interest upon their railroad dabts? Every dollar they have invested in those roads has been absorbed by the enstern stockholders, who own the roads. The counties were induced to foun their credit, with the expectation of large profits from the roads. The bulk of the stack was taken by those wh reads. The ball the road. They thus controlled the trings for construction. Two or three prices were paid for making the roads, and these prices went int lettings for construction. Two or three prices were paid for making the roars, and these prices went into the pockets of men who, in several instances, have thus been enabled to attorb the roads, and render worthless the stock of our own cities and counties. Having thus secured the roads, without investing largely of their own means, some of these bendholders largely of their own means, some of these bendholders have turned around and cought to force by law the collection of interest on city and rounty bonds. Unsels longer to carry such loads of deet, the few localities specified by The Havid have a ledged them elvasfor a time behind the decisions of the State and Unsel States Court, which declare these debts allegal. Had for a time behind the decisions of the Saire and Oblace States Court, which decision those doubte likesal. Him Beesded mail, ence been granted to the few debt-ridder Ixabities, there would have been no attempt to exact the obligations incurred. They falled to pay because they were mable. The owners of their bonds sough regrees by law, and the result throws them out of Court. But so were in Lowe believes that those of the court of the court in the second. Court. But so man in lown believes that these city and county debts will be reparliated. They will ultimately be paid or adjusted upon a basis satisfactory

to the croditors.
But, what if it were otherwise? How does this But, what if it were otherwise? How does this affect the credit of the Sudas! Eastern capitalists have the best means or knowing that Iowa pays for debts honestly and promptly. They have, in the law just enacted, the evid noe that she means to do so henceforth, forever, at whatever cost. They know that her freedom from debt will emable her to do what the few manifers likes alleded to very unable to do. They have evidence of her solvency and safety in the practices with which her affairs have been managed, and her pencistens referred to be drugged into schemes involving deat. Such faces and considerations ought to be conductivents to the advantages offered to capito be combinive as to the advantages offered to car to be compared to the advantages of the detect to applicable by the proposed laur; and we may add that they ought to eilence the shaderons tongue even of the scients formul, that seeks to cripple the State in its efforts to git the General Government.

The intimation that the proposed loan is of doubtful continuities lift.

The infimation that the proposed form is of doubtful constitutionality, is not worthy of cerisus consideration. If the law-making power of the Sinte is not competent to decide when the Sinte is in danger of invasion by robels on her borders, and needs werlike defences and equipments, the question may well be asked where thus power and discretion are vested. The people are not in the labels of looking to the Courts for legislation and action at such a juncture, or in any other.

Dis Moisse.

The Pony Express.

FORT KRAHNEY, July 10, 1861. The Pony Express, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press, passed here or the 8th iost., at 11 p. m.:

SHIPPING INTELLIGRACE.

Arrived Pith, ship Abbott Lawrence. Gardift berk Onwa Kunngawa: the French brig-of-war Halileur, Talaiti, via hior The market remains as less ad iso i, extremely dull,

and there are no prospects of a revival of trade nuti-the 4th of July celebration, for which musual prepa-rations are making in Sun Francisco, and all parts of

The State.

There was a fair demand for movey for Monday's scenner at easy rates. The next Eintern bound steamer will be the St. Louis, which ness senior with two five brass pivot gans and a Dahlgren gun, beside smallarins, sober, and all the necessary preparations for ranking a choosing defence in case of a hostile tions for making a vincous defense in case of a hostile strack. She will not stop at Acapulco, or at any other port on her downward trip, but take aboard at Bonis's coal except to not be through to Passana. The news since the departure of the last Pony Express is unimportant.

The first Overland Emigrant Express this season, from the Western biates, arrived at Carson Valley on

the 24th, bringing 60 horses. It met with no difficulty

the 24th, bringing 60 horses. It met with no difficulty onthe way.

A sawing circle has been formed by the parriotic ladies of San Francisco for the minutanture of garments for one of the California regiments. This is the first movement of the kind in the State.

The Humbolde Times of the 250 contains an account of operations against hostile Indians in the northern rary of the State. Since the volunteers under Lieut. Collins took the field, 117 Indians have been killed, without loss on the side of the volunteers.

The San Bernardene Patriot of June 22 represents that the Seconsionists are recruiting all through the ther of southern counties. Mexicans are being enlisted, and every one who can raise a horse is busy dramming up recruits. A company of over 200 men have left within the past few days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Yuma. It occupies an to hear is the capture of Fort Yuma. It occupies an scalated portion, and treschery may aid the Secessionists in their scheme, and if they once accure it it will be a great frostoold for the Southern Confederacy to have gained. The fears of The Patriot do not amount very well grounded, nor its information correct, oth rwise it is not probable that Gen. Summer would have concentrated. Ecderal troops at Los Angeles from the

CITY ITEMS.

WAR PRICES.-We hear every day about "war rices." Dry goods at marvelous sacrifices. Clothing next to no price. Beef, pork, and mutten at almost thing-vide ma ket reports and drovers' opinions. verything (that you have to sell) going for next to thing. In short, at war prices. It has even affected be dog market. Look how cheap-" cheaper than ever"-" absolutely below cost"-" at a great sacri-Here is how we learned the fact. Observing a small crowd in front of a large building on Broadway yesteriny, we made a small addition to it. In short, we rowded in to see what was the attraction. We were satisfied that there were bargains to be had there; that omething was woir g at " war prices," for we saw a man with a basket, and heard the word now so patent in everybody's mouth, and pasted in every shop window, i. e., "cleap," and we determined to look in and see what was cheap. There are some "great bargains" ometimes to be picked up among these street merhants. If Mrs. Toodles could have enjoyed them she would have been happy, and Toodles would have been converted. Better bargains can be had every day in our streets among the peripatetic merchants than ever Mrs. Toodles dreamed of while buying at auction, second-hand door-plates and coffins. So, of ourse intent on a bargain, we "west in" for one, or at least to see what bargains were going, and who would be the lucky one, for we knew by the composition of the crowd that the chance must be an uncommon one; and so we looked about for what kind of merchandise was for sale. It did not take long. The merchant this time was a "dog merchant." His stock (live stock) consisted of a small assortment of very small pupples. Thinking that one might be "a hand; thing to have in the house," we inquired upon what terms it could be obtained. We had already heard of the great surplus of dogs in the city- so great that they are drowned by the hundred at the city's expense and therefore very naturally concluded that when dogs were so very cleap at wholesale they would be reasombly low at retail; and as this was a very small specimen, we looked for a small price-we did no enticipate how small. It was, in fact, nothing but a puppy, a small, reddish puppy, with banging ears and bushy tail. It was not, we are sure, one of the bobtail breed, and being red, or rather of a reddish color, we were assured it did not belong to the tribe of despised "yaller dogs." So, after listening some time to the dog merchant's enumeration of its good qualities, and how much he was in want of money, and how much "these times" injured his business, our compasion becan to be excited almost to a point that would have induced us to entertain a proposition of "compremise" to save this respectable merchant from ruin; and we did actually feel like befriending him by buying a small specimen of a dog. We had already got half a dollar in hand when we asked the price. Did we hear aright? Yes; it was a "war price." We might put back that half-dollar, for it was a very small dog, and these are cheap times. The price was only Tweeve DOLLARS. We didn't wait for the man to set the dogs upon our heels; we used them without that stimulant. Twelve dollars for a puppy in "war time" was enough to start us out of that crowd.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED SLAVER. One of the crew of the escaped claver Triton, who escaped from the hands of Midshipman Borchert on Tuesday night, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Mar shal Borrt. His name is John Williams, and he is well known among the slavers of this port as a confirmed desperado. His capture was managed with great courage and shrewdness by Mr. Borst, and the public have reason for congratulation at the arrest of so important a criminal. The officer got on his track at a late hour on Wednesday night, and followed him up from place to place until 8 o'clock in the morning, then be encountered him in the Park.

Williams was hailed as an old acquaintance, congratulated on his escape from custody, and cautioned that officers were on the look out for him. He was invited over to drink, and, by getting him pretty well soaked with liquor, the officer managed to draw out of him full particulars of his exploits, and the whereabouts of his fugitive captain. Williams finally got so deep in his cups that he actually accepted Bors's proposition to go to Marshal Marray, and obtain an order for his clothes, which were still on board the Triton. Arrived at the Marshal's office, Mr. Murray, with difficulty restraining his mirth, granted an order-but not the one Master Juck sought, for it was drawn on the keeper of the City Prison, and directed him to take into eastedy the body of said Williams,

Jack will in a communicative mood, expressed great anxiety to see certain of Rynders's deputies, remarking make everything right with them. This amilable pirate has made seven clean voyages to Cuba with eargoes averaging 500 slaves each; and one to Texas in the infamous yacht Wenderer. He has sailed in the slavers Nightingale, Falmouth, Perryville, Fairy, Lucy Dale, Six-Sacks and Triton, been arrested three times, brought home in slavers twice, and sent home once-each time managing to escape.

On one of his voyages the ship loss 250 begroes, who shelled at sea, and failing to achieve their liberty therwise jumped into the sen and were drowned Pwenty-five others in the meles were killed by the whites. Jack has been in the "black-fish trade" more than twenty-two years. He says that he was in the Wandorer when Capt. Pearsey's (affas Locke) wife was an ervarge. If the Triton had not been taken just when she was, she would have got to sen, he says, within four hours with a cargo of 600 negroce, as the slave-deck was all, laid, and 140 hogsboads of water were safely stowed in her bold.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN AT PRENCH'S HOTEL. About 3 e'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Alexie Bedin de Modai committed suicide at French's Hotel, where he had bounded since his arrival in this country, some two months ago by taking a dose of strychulne. A friend having called to see the doctor, was directed to his room, but finding it bolted from the inside knocked loudly on the door, and after some minutes n moan was heard from within. An observation was hen made through the fan light, when Dr. de Modai was seen writhing on the bod. Immediately the room was entered from the street window, much against his

In answer to some questions which were propounded bim, the doctor said he was poor and out of money, had taken strychnine, and wished to be let alone, that be might die in peace. Dr. Young of the Astor House was called, but could do nothing for the aufortunate man, who was in great agony, and death speedily enened. Decemed came to this country in the ship Jun. Keeler, of which he was the physician. He was a man of fine address, gentlementy bearing, and had received a thorough education. For some time past, Dr. De Modzi had been dependent upon a few friends for a support, and unless they contribute means necessary to

d fray the funeral expenses, his remains will be consigned to Potter's Field. Decessed was about 35 years of age, and a native of Germany. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Is TEMPORARY QUARTERS.-The Third-avenue Railroad Company, with an exhibition of recuperative energy truly American, cleared away the smoking rubbish of its late magnificent depot, for a new and superior structure. The travel over its line was interrupted only a few hours, and its officers, men, and horses were shelterless but a few days. Recently a plot of about five seres has been leased from Mr. Bockman, and temporary stables and offices erected. There must be nearly or quite 2,700 'eet of abelter for the houses, consisting of sheds open at both sides, with double-pitch roofs, and completely furnished with feeding boxes and racks. Beside these there is a blacksmith-shop, springshop, and harness-room, each in a detached building, and in the center of the collection of structures a suitable burn for the feed and hav.

The following note appears in The Boston Tron-

script, addressed to its editor:
"Having just seen The Transcript of July 1, in "Having just seen The Transcript of July I, in which you announce, in terms for which I have to thank you, that I am one of the editors of The World and Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer, I beg to be allowed to say in your columns that your informant must have spoken upon a misunders anding, or merely upon his knowledge of my editorial relations to The World, of which Mr. James R. Spalding was editor-in-chief. Of The World and Courier and Enquirer, a gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Commings, a friend of Mr. Secretary Cameron, and the former a friend of Mr. Secretary Cameron, and the former publisher of The World, is now in ally, and Mr. Marble, known to you perhaps us having been connected with the la e Boston Traveler, setually editor-in-chief. As I do not share the labors of these gentlemen, it is undo not share the istors of these gentlement, in a desired to them, however flattering to me, that I should have any part of the credit which is their due, and hus climinish the reputation which they will doubtless ain.

Your obedient servant.

"RICH'D GRANT WHITE.

" New York, July 6, 1861 " At the monthly meeting of the Republican Central

Committee on Wednesday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

utions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove enddenly
rome some in a John II. Brings one of our respected and highly
steemed follow eithrens, and an henored nomber of this Commit-

ear therefore.

Resideed. That in his death our city has sustained the loss of one of her most estated citizens, and this Committee one of his next need need in members.

Resideed. That this Committee do hereby tender to his afflicted rife and tamily their deepest sympathics in this their hour of trial of efficient. and affliction.

Residend. That the foregoing resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and a copy sunt to the family of the decreased.

THE REV. T. BOURNE.-A paragraph having appeared in our columns which conveys an erroncous impression, we take pleasure in stating that the efforts of Mr. Hourne to promote the cause of Africa, and of cotton culture there, while in England, resulted in inducing a wide attention to this important topic; and that the African Aid Society was formed in London to premote the work, as one of the results of his visit there. Numerous testimonials show the value attached to his labors by British philanthropists.

DON'T RE WASTEFUL .- There are on Pier No. 2, N. R., 13 large boxes of rations, perhaps 200 lbs. each of cooked ment and bread, prepared for and sent to the DeKulb egiment. If they are left there much longer they will be spoiled. Why not distribute them among the poor families of the Volunteers, who have received no money for two weeks ? To thousands they would be an acceptable offering.

The Trustees of the German Society have appropriated \$350 for distribution among the destitute. A Committee has also been appointed to make collections in aid of a fund for the relief of the poor. This step was taken for the reason that the reserve fund of the Society cannot be touched to defray expenses unless a resolution is passed to that effect in a mass meeting of delegates, while the funds in the hands of the Treasurer

BAPTISM OF A MONAUMEDAS, -After the usual vespers on Sunday, in St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, a young man born in the City of Shiraz, in Persia, and brought up in the Mohammedan religion, was baptized into the Christian faith by the Rev Dr. Commings. The name of the young man was formerly Alabab Spiraz-az-azals. The Christian name given to him in baptism was Andrew.

FROM THE CHESSPEARE. -- A letter from Capt. Wilson, of the Quaker City, to the President of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, states that the Rebels have rendered the passage of versels to from the Capes to Baltimore exceedingly dangerous. There are no less than five vessels of various sizes ashore between Cape Henry and Cape Hatterns.

AID FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA .- A preeting will be held at the Merchants' Exchange this aftern 3 o'clock, to express sympathy for Western Virginia, and to endeaver to materially aid her in throwing oif the yelco of Secession.

RUN OVER AND KILLED .- A child five years old, RUN OYER AND KILLER.—A chief live years on, named Doughass Knox, was riding behind an ice carion Wednesony Eternoon, in Ninth avenue, near Twenty-third street, when the horse took fright and the child was shaken off. He fell in advance of a car, which passed over him, crushing him to death. His body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 273 Eighth avenue, and the Coroner notified. The driver of the car was arrested and held to await the

FOUND DEAD IN A CELL, - A man named Alexander Forster was arrested while grossly intextented on Wednesday evening, and placed in a cell at the Seventh Ward Station-House, where he was found dead on Thursday morning. The Coroner was notified.

SUFFOCATED IN A SINK .- John McNamara of No. 9 Centre Market place, descended into a sink on Wednesday afternoon, in the rear of No. 4 in that place, for the purpose of recovering a wards which had been dropped into it, but failed to find the watch, and was self-cated before he could be drawn up. His body was recovered, and notice was sent to the Cor-

Assault upon a Female,—Patrick Baker, a laborer, was arrested on Wodnesday night, charged with a felonious as-east upon Julia Shay, whom he struck upon the head with a batchet, indicting a dangerous wound. He was locked up for examination.

THE MEASURING WORM NUISANCE.

To the Efficient The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Will you not call the attention of the proper authorities to a master in which all are interested, wist the ration of the mare mallers infesting the trees of this city, an thereby prevent such inconveniences as are exhibited every day in Brooklyn and this city, of trees divested of leaves, and gov ered with thousands of measuring mersos?

In passing the Park, a day or two since, I saw thousands of

these white surface (the progenitors of the measuring worms), just beneath the saves of the barracks, on the stone base of the effing around the Park, and on the bodies of the trees, seek ing a place to deposit their eggs.

One hour's work of two or three persons, with brocks, would

almost rid the Park of these nuisances. A COUNTEYMAN. New- Vork, July 10, 1861. REPORT OF THE DISPENSABLES of the City of New

Number of male patients 1,785 1,666 1,765 850 Buring the mouth of June as shore shown, medical as surpless services, were instended medicine were shown, treedical as surpless services. The principal causes of death were consumption as d various.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPREIAL TREE—Jety 12.—Before Justice Hoyenast, Thems Brown set, Denis Scow. Motion denied, without costs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-JULY 10.—Before Re-gorder Hoppeas.
TRIAL OF CHARLES M. JEFFERDS.

At length the trial of the alleged author of the Wal-ton-Matthews tragedy, which excited so much public attention just one year ago, has come up in the courts of justice. At the opening of the General Term to-day at 10 a.m., the case of Charles M. Jefferds, indicted for murder in the first degree, was called on, and the names of numerous witnesses were read out. The prisoner was first tried for the murder of John Walten, A. Oakey Hall and James T. Brady appearing in his

behalf.
Samuel Lee, jr., was the first witness. He deposed —I was in the rooms of Mr. Ames, No. 192 Third avenue, between H and 12 o'clock; heard the report of a pistol; went to the window and saw a man on the north-east corner of Third avenue and Eight enth street, lying on the sidewalk; I went out and saw thood on the sidewalk; helped to take the man to a dame store.

drug store.
The District-Attorney read the deposition of John

The District-Attorney read the deposition of John S. Ames to the same effect.

Dr. S. R. Perey, sworn—Was called to see Mr. Walter after he was shot on the right of the 30th of June; found him on the floor of the drug-store, wounded by a bullet in the left side of the head, about an inch back of the left ear; probed it four incher, and saw it was fated; he was removed to Bellevue thospital.

Cross-examined—The circuiton of the wound was upward, and there was powder in it; so I judged the assistant was near at hand.

assilant was near at hand.

The deposition of the surgeon of Bellevue Hospital was read. It consists of a detailed post-morton, and fixed the death at So clock next morning.

Mrs. Walros, mother of the decessed, deposed that she had known the prisoner two on three years, but never heard any conversation between him and Mr.

Walton, Mary Walton, sworn-I am Mr. Walton's daughter:

Walton. Mary Walton, sworn—I am Mr. Walton's daughter: first knew Charles Jeffords shortly after my facher was married, in 1:55; it may have been a year after, and perhaps a year befo che died, when I heard Juffe desay teat if he night treat his mother well, he would blow his brains out; about an hour after he said the same thing to my father he wanted father to go up and see his mother; father said he would be up in a few moments; after this my father was in the basement; the threat being repeated two or three times, my father went out for an offiser, who came in an hour after, as d Charles went with the officer; Charles had been living at our house; after that I believe he went to sea.

Cross-examination—I am 16; my father died on the 3 th of Jone, 1869; I believe the remark of Charles was in February; my father was not at home when he threatened the first time; the conversation began and ended there; when he speke to father they were in the back area, and they then went into the basement, and Charles went up sairs to see his mother; my father raid he would take his dinner before going up, and dif not appear to be at all angry; saw Charles next time several months after he was arreated; I t ink it was in the Fall, at my father's house, where he came to live, and excived permission of my father; he went out with me to places of amnaement and sleighing, with the knowledge of my father, as a brother woull a elster.

James Walton, sworn-Am brother of John Walton; James Walton, sworn—Am brother of John Walton; saw Jefferds at my brother's office, Nos. 93 and 95. Twesty-fifth efrect; he stood in the office, and had pistod in his haad, which he discharged into a watercask in the yard; he said that if he had had that with him my brother would nover have accessed him; this was in the Summer of 1852; to a friend with him he said it was a good pistol, and he had driven a ballet through the head of a sherry cask, which was 15 feet off, in the yard; Jefferds was in my brother's place very seldom while I was there, and I never saw or knew of a quarrel between him and my brother's place very seldom while I was there, and I never saw or knew of a quarrel between him and my brother. Cross-examine—My brother was 44; I was 30 in May last; signed an advertisement offering \$1,000 reward, in addition to \$500 offered by the Mayor, for the apprehension of the marderer of Mr. Walton; Jefferds at that time had been in prison some time on the charge; I never offered to bet with Patrick Soult that Jodge Russell would refuse to let Jufferds out on built there was once a quarrel between me and Jef-

hast didge Kheell would refuse to let Jeneras off on bill; there was once a quarrel between me and Jefferds in the presence of Matthew Keboe, when I told Jefferds he was a liar, and if he was a gentleman he should come into the yard and we would set le the matter; it was of no great consequence, and we after-ward spoke friendly to one another. Henry Houser, sworn—I lived at No. 182 Third ave-ture, tong kindnessib street, at the line of the unuside.

Henry Henser, sworn—I lived at No. 182 Third avenue, near Eighteenth street, at the time of the marder, and stood, on the night of the 30th June, at 11 o clock, on the north-west corner of highteenth street and Third avenue; having been there ten or lifteen thingues, alone, I saw a man stand behind a tree on the other corner, and raw two men coming up Eighteenth street from Socond avenue; they pussed the tree, and the persen behind the tree shot one of them, who fell, and the shooter ran across Third avenue, and down Seventeenth street; I ran after him and nalloced; he can up Seventeenth street to Irving place, and up Sixteenth street; I then aw another man nearer to him than I was, and the man pure sed turned and shot him, so that he also fell, he had on a light coat and a kind of Panama hat; saw Jefferds a week niter at the Corner's, but did not recognize him; he looked like the prisoner.

prisoner.

Cross examination I was a butcher at that time; Cross-examination—I was a butter at that these, the man was taller than I am, about 150 pounds weight; he had so monatache or whakers; I could not be sure about his identity.

Richel, H. Pascai, sworn—I lived, on the 30th June, 180, with Mr. John Walton, No. 95 West Twenty fifth atreet. I was with him at the time he was killed; we had been at his store, No. 249 East Eighteenth street;

I am his cousin; we were going home; Mr. Walton was in the habit of going to his store every Thursday and Saturday evening, and had been as the store the last time before on Thursday evening previous; he uniformly returned on Saturdays about half-past 11; saw a man leading against a tree at the corner Eighteenth street. of Eighteenth street, and when about five feet past the tree I heard the report of a pistol and saw Mr. Walton fall; I was stunned for a moment, but recover-ing, saw a man running on the opposite side of the street; the report brought out a young man from the orng store, whom I requested to hok after Mr. Wal-ton; the man who shot ran down Third avenue and to-ward Irving place, and I followed, hallouing "Watch, morder" & a and gathered unite a party by so doing: ward Irving place, and I followed, hallowing "Watch, minder," &c., and gathered quite a party by so doing; I ran up Seventeenth atreet, and when hear the corner of Irving place I heard mosther pissol shot; I then ran down Irving place to where Matthews lay, about one hundred feet from Seventeenth street; we took him to a drug store; I think two or three kept on following the one who shot; the appearance of the latter was in fight clothing, about five feet ten inches in hight; saw Ciacles Jefferds at the Coroner's inquest; saw him a year before the last time with a pistol, and had seen him a number of times tedore the occurrence.

a number of times before the occurrence. Prose-examined—I knew Jefferds well; never quar-Cross-manined.—I knew Jefferds well; never quar-relled with him; should think the cost shown would look light rather than black; Jefferds was about five

feet ten meches.
Wm. A. Balley aworn—The murder of Matthews Win. A. Bailey aworn—The murder of Matthews took place before my boese; was about going to bed when I heard people run up Seventeenth street, on both sides of the way; my house is on the north sine; heard a pistol shot; dressed; went out, and as we some persons carrying a man down Seventeenth et.

Cross-examined—It was a bright, clear night, pretty warm; the person had a white coat on; it would be very difficult to say be the coat here presented would look in the night.

Heary J. Moryan, sworn—I lived at No. 38 Irving place on the 39th June; beard shouting, went out, and as we man running in advance of the others; his coat was light; that coat looks to me very much like it; he had on a straw hat; I saw him only as far as Sixteenth street.

Thomas M. Lewis, aworn-Lived at the time men tioned on the west side of Irving place, No. 47; heard shouting about 11] o'clock, and saw two men ran up Seventeenth street, crossing diagonally in front of my hone; heard the report of a pastol, and the man shot exchanging, "I am shot," holding his hands to his body; both were full-grown men; the clothes of the

budy; but were full-grown men; the clother of the man who shot was certainly not white, or it would have shown more at that thus of right.

John Monroe, policemen, sweet.—I found the ristol here produced in the graar plat, corner of Fourth avenue and sixteenth street.—Union place, as some call t; I found it about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; the spot is in the rear of a house one block from Irving place; two barrols of the pictor were discharged, and three remained loaded.

The Court here adjourned until 10 s. m. to-morrow.

Doring a brief space in which the Court had to wait

During a brief space in which the Court had to wait During a brief space in which the Court and to which for absent witness a. John Morrissey was tried for grand larceny in stealing a watch from a lady, and was convicted and control to the State Prison for four years.

HECOND DAY... TRUBBERT, Joly H.

VIRDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

The District-Assumey read the deposition of Fred-William M. Betts of Catchogue, L. I., sworn-I

William M. Betts of Catchogue, L. L., sworn—I have known Mr. Jefferds about four years; saw him in Jone, 1860, when he lived at my place three wocks, and let; on saturday, the 23d of June, taking with him all the bargage, and saying he was going out of town to spend the Fourth, to Delawars, or some such place; he returned the following Monday, and stayed until Thursday, the 23th, we came to town together in the care, on that day; on starting he went back, saying he had forgotton his pisted, which he procured; and I left him at the Bowling-Green; het him again, accidentally, on the Monday following at the Union and I felt him at the Bowling of eet, the him head, accidentally, on the Monday following, at the Union Hotel, in Brooklyn; he said, "I would like to see you a few moments;" we went to his room, and he took up a newspaper and said, "Look here, I am accident the said of these lands." cused of shooting my father-in-law;" he read the account of the murder, and then pro-duced a fetter directed to Coroner Jackman, saying at the same time he intended to give

hisself up; I told him by all means to do so, and he premised that he would the same afternoon; he said; allo, that he did not wish his name of Jefferds known at that place, as it might interfere with him, and he had given the name of Jacksoo; he stated to me that he had been visiting some friends on Chambers street, some of whom he knew and some not, playing cards with him, and having left there about 11 or 113 o clock, and got back to this hotel about 123 o'clock, on the night he was charged with perpetraing the murders; in reply to my question as to what he had done with the pato, he told me he either throw it overboard or threw it away.

Cross-examic ed—The pistol had a smooth mahogany handle, and was silver-mounted; the one produced (the

threw it away.

Cross-examic ed—The pistol had a smooth mahogany handle, and was eliver-mounted; the one produced (the same testified to as formd on a grass plot) was not the one. [The District-Attorney bere said that he could not chan the ji-tol time found to have been the one, but Mr. Bridy said he should melst that it was.] I went with him to deliver him up to Judge Oborne, at the Fombs, on Tuesday, the third day of July.

George S. De Voreney swern—Live at the Union Hotel, of which any brother is the proprietor: Jefferds can a there on Friday or Saturday and left on Monday or Tdesday, although he said he was going to stop unit! Thursday, he was around the home all day on Saturday, the 3th of June, until 2 or 3 o'clock, when he went to the city; heard his voice when he came to the corr on returning about 121 or 121 o'clock Saturday night; at 9 o'clock next morning I saw him reading The Sunday Durpatch and Herald in the dining room; he told ms hi first mane was Charley, and alterward when I usked him his full name he said it was Jacknon; after dinner he was talking about the Harden wife-poioning case; he said Harden deserved to be skinned alive with a nawer; he went with mo to East New-York; on Monday, when Mr. Betts came there, they called me to them and the prisener said his name was Joserde, and the reason he had given it as Jackson was because he did not wish to be located up on Sanday, being supected in the Wallon case.

Cross-examined—My house is opposite the L. I. R. R. depor; when Jefferds returned on Saturday night, he asked my mother what made us shut up so early and I said 12 o clock was the hour; he joked sua laughed; was dressed in black coat, black pants, and Parama hat; I noticed nothing unsenal in his manner on Sanday; he was dressed in the same way all Satur-

haughed; was dressed in black coat, black pants, and Parama hat; I noticed nothing unusual in his manner on Sunday; he was dreesed in the same way all Satur-day that he was on Saturday sight.

The deposition of I-lien Costar, mother of the for-mer witness, was received; she did not see mything unusual in Jeffe ds when he returned on Saturday night. The testimony of John A. Costar step-brother of the preceding witness, was also placed upon the mignites.

John J. Lynch, sworn-Live at No. 2 Atlantic John J. Lynch, sworn—Live at No. 2 Atlantic street, Brooklyn; was introduced to the prisoner as Jackson, and I went to East New-York with him and Mr. De Vorseney on Sunday, the let July; the latter said Jackson was probably a stranger in the city, and saked him to go along; at one place, he asked me "if I had a mother or a slater, and somebody injured them, and I was to shoot him, whether they would hang me;" I said, No; he repeated several times that he thought they would hang him like a dog.

Daniel Francis, sworn—Am a conductor on the Fourth avenue Railroad, and remember the night of the 3 th of June, 1500, when my attention was attracted at the corner of Sixteenth street by a hallocing and the explosion of a firearm; this was at 11:33 p. m.; a person jumped on the car at the corner of Seven-

and the explosion of a Brearm; this wasat H is 3 p. m.; a person jumped on the car at the corner of Seventeenth street, and took a seat near the center, casing his eye up and then down, and looking ont of the window; the got out before we got to Nineteenth street, without paying his fare; he had on a mixed coat, and low-crowned straw hat; we soon met a car conding down; the person recentled very much indeed the prisoner, almost as nearly as two persons could look prisoner, almost as nearly as two persons could look take; he was about 5 feet 8; I have seen pursons run

prisoner, almost as nearly as two reasons run alike; he was about 5 feet 8; I have seen pursons run two blocks and eatch a car.

Geo. L. Hickly, sworn.—Am connected with The Sunday Dispotch; The Sunday Dispotch goes to press at 2 a. m. Saturdays; there is and was no other Dispotch in the city, and there was no Sunday edition. (Inis was to show that The Sunday Dispotch above alluded to as read was printed before the murcer, and count ed nothing about it.)

Dr. Joseph A. Foster, sworn.—Was at the corner of City, and treet and Living that on the night of the

Dr. Joseph A. Fester, sworn—Was at the corner of Sive-enth street and Irving place on the night of the moder, and he of the report of the pistol, accompanied by cries of morier and watch; as I was looking toward Sixteenth street, a person passed me behind and on my left, but I will not notice that in particular; walking on I saw a man lying on his back with a womanth his side; the direction taken by the person was to turn the corner, and my impression is that he went through S xteenth street to Fourth avenue.

17. Aba N. Gann, aworn—Know Jefferds slightly; he called at my house one magain March, 1800, two months after Mr. Walton's accord marriage; he called the to visit bis mother in Tweety-toird theet; he askil his mother had married a d—d brute; being an acquaintance of Mr. Walton's I said I did not think he was comble of treating a woman in the manner described, Jefferds then cerniked that he would blow

quaintance of Mr. Wallon's I shid I did not that we was comble of treating a woman in the manner described; Jefferds then remaked that he would blow his brains out if he had an opportunity, or that he ought to have them blown out; I don't resolved which; he put his band on a pistol in his breast pocket, and some conversation followed as to the impropriety

which; he put his band on a pistol in his breast pocket, and some conversation tollowed as to the impropriety of carrying arms.

Mr. Breay here moved to strike out the testimony of Dr. Guan as too remote, and gave notice that he would hereafter move to strike out all testimony with reterence to threats. It was a year or its months before, and had nothing to do with the case.

The Recorder ruled to the contrary, for the reason that other evidence mighty yet appear, showing a continuance of the same state of feeling.

Juckson Coursley, awerns—Am a Metropolitan policeman; in 1851 arrested young Jeffords, near the holidays in that year. [Objected to on the same ground as before, and overruled.] He was held to built to keep the peace before Justice Quackenbush.

Cross examined—Was not present, and could not say positively whether Jeffords gave but.

Justice Quackenbush, awern: I recellert the case; it was during the Winter of 1859; Mr. Jefferds was ordered to give bail to keep the peace with Mr. Walton; another charge was made, but Jefferds was not before me.

Edward Wicks, sworn—Am ferry-master on the South Ferry; to the best of my knowledge the Atlantic and Pacific were the beats, and they run every half hour, requiring five minures to cross.

The evidence of John Beatsh, before the Coroner's

the and Pacific were the boats, and they ran every half hour, requiring five minners to cross.

The evidence of John Bench, before the Coroner's Jury, was identified and put in evidence.

Stephon B. O'Keele, sworn—Am a Metropolitan politeman; it would take a man about five minutes and two seconds to go from the Asion House to the South Ferry, as I passed over the ground myself this morning, by request of the District-Attorney, in that time.

Cross-evanised. Went and thought and every half the conservations. Cross-examined-Went on a pretty good run.

The prosecution here rested.

Mr. Brady here got up and said—On the part of the efence he took the responsibility of calling no witcheses. There was no evidence in support of the innesses. There was no evidence is support of the in-dictment; every motive of justice and humanity would lead the Jury to acquit this persecuted youth without leaving their seats. The unfortunate Messrs, Walton and Matthews had both fallen at the bands of a delib-erate assassio. It was something to give sucself up when there is a case noder investigation in which his character was implicated, and even before any writ had been issued, or danger of arrest followed in his footsteps; and to say I am ready for investigation, and footsteps; and to say I am ready for investigation, and walling to stand any test, from the mere fact of suspicion resting against him, the same promulgated by the public press. Air. Broay ridiculed the idea of the possibility of any man, even the fleetest, to get to Brooslyn as early as Jefferds was there on the night of the Joth of June, 1860; to prove which the District-Attorney had, in his last resources, employed a long leaged active officer of the police to employed a long language text to the race. The evidence was cloquently set down as trivial and contemptible, such as would never be listened to for a mannent in any English Court of Justice, but was so pertinacionally entertained and followed up by the District-Attorney because he felt is necessary to show himself. The any together and followed up by the District Augrety entertained and followed up by the District Augrety because he felt it necessary to show himself. The strong arm of justice, parity and innocence, in order to prepare for the approaching conclusion of his term of office, when he would find it proper to make the best of his way again back to the sent of office and power, of his way again back to the sent of office and power, by now obtaining the favor of the jot house. Ever since the negro riots in New-York there had never them mything of judicial history in the city of New-York so diagraced to it as a city. As a parallel case then amything of judicial history in the city of New-York so diagraceted to it as a city. As a parallel case Mr. Brady attacked to the nurder which occurred information the Carlon, where empicion fishened itself upon a lady, who, after long and serious examination before a coroner's jury, was sheaharged. It was an old naxim that "Murder will out," but there never was a greater mistake. He knew of numberless cases, and died that of Warner, a drug clork in the eastern part of town, where an old U. S. masket was format near by, but no clase to be perpetrator; to the murder of the captain of the sloop Ajax, and to the recent case of the marder of a lady in Newark. Similar to these was the case of Walton. Even the friends of Walton did not believe in Jefferd's guilt, because they nevertised \$1,000 additional reward, after Jefferd's was already in prison, for the apprehension of the murderer.

Air, Brady then entered into the rule of law and the pre-cloms bearing on the case: fost, the law of circumstantial evidence, from an old law book, citing many cases of identity. The case of Sawell, 1835, was read. In the case of Mr. Parkman of Bookio, killed by Dr. Webster, many very respectable and disinterated with salout the judgments in favor of Taylor and Carly, is defined. The costaof the receiver too the nature of things to suppose that a young man of good character in a civilized community, should begin the career of crime with murder, assassination, in a case where no advantage was to accrae to himself-twelve months after what the prosecution allege to have been a quarrel leading to the crime. The assassin was undoubtedly the most skillful in the assassin was undoubtedly the

to the shooting at Stanwix Hall. Picking up the pistol introduced in the evidence for the procention, Mr. Brady asked whother any man doubted whether this was not the pistol with which Walton was shot? The District Attorney and the prosecution did not claim any doubt as to its being the pistol which did the deed. Mr. Brady therefore instaced that, as matter of law, the Jange was bound to charge the jury that unless the pistol were beginnly and clearly proved to be connected with Jefferds, the case was thrown away. By that adaptsion the prosecution had given it up. He cited the testimony of Mr. Betts to the effect that Jefferds was a bad shot, so much so as to inche langhter, and that he threw away his a ber-mounted jistol, because he feared being reported in the newspape as a under suspicion, lest, if it should be found upon him, they would taink him guilty as a mat er of course. Jefferds's jistol was smooth-handled and silve-mounted, while this one was rasped on the landle, and steel-mounted, the owner of which was undoubtedly regarding this present trial with the deepest interest. He charged the implication of Jefferds to that unfortunate public necessity, the public press, and went on to consider what was to be inferred from threats to commit a crime, in contradistinction to actually intending to act the part of an assussin. There was no motive for it, no movey to be gained by his mather if Mr. Walton were a test woman, she would want to keep him alive, in order to make him support her, and to torment him.

While to keep sim alive, in order to make him supplies, and to torment him.

There was one man who knew the perpetrator of the murder and could tell, although he had not done it.

Pascal, it was shown before the Coroner's dury, had Pascal, it was shown before the Coroner's Jury, had said in the drug store, tefore witnesses, that "he knew" who committed this marsier. Whether the perpetuator cid it for lures, which he knew was carried at that hour by Mr. Walton, the Counselor would not say; and he would make no coarge at all. It was true, the name of Jefferds did not appear in the papers had in the dining room of the Union Hote; but he had had a quarret with Walton; had been arrested for threatening him, and what more matural than to fear lest he should be suppected, especially as it was stated in the report that a quarret was the origin of the tragedy. The argument of Mr. Brady continued for some time in the same strain. He closed by repeating that there was not the slightest shadow of legal evidence to prove that Jefferds had ever committed any mursier.

The argument of Mr. Brady continued for some time is the earnes strain. He closed by repeating that there was not the slightest shadow of legal evidence to prove that Jefferds had ever committed any marker.

District Attorney Waterbury twen opened for the presecution. The first thing done by the counsel for the defense, he said, was to acraige the public presecutor for keeping the prisoner in confinement for a year, while he had done only his daty. This pixel was unsombtedly the one used. He had percomily visited the manufacturers, and endeavored to trace it down to the purchaser, but could not succeed. After some remarks as to his own derire to be just, the District-Attorney said the Coroner's Jury had promptly decided the evidence to be strong against the prisoner, and, allowing by the way to Jederus' giving a wrong name as being against him, went on to recliminate the counsel of the defendant for alleging, witnout proof, that no recognizance had been entered into before Justice Quacken ush contenty to his statement, also for throwing a doubt on the legal marriage of the deceased to the mother of the defendant, also for representing without evidence that their joint setate amounted to nothing pecuniarily, which latter was proven a fallacy by the fact that \$1,000 reward and been offered by the executors for the apprehension of the marderer. There was mouve enough in the decide to formish a ford and doating mother the means of support for life. The habits of leisure adop of by the prisoner, in his long stay at Catchogue, &c., were against him. His saying he would go to Delaware about the time of the marder, when he did not go, and his putting up at a small, lonesome hotel in Atlantic street, Brocklyn, without registering his name, were strong indications of what the prisoner intended to do. The District-Attorney said he believed that murler; but we had no means of knowing the secret reasons why Pescal seemed to prefer ratter giving no evidence at all. There was no skill necessary; it was a more matter of reckie

The Recorder's charge embraced a formation bergible facts connected with the tragedy as occurring on a time modelight night a little more than a year ago, a clear statement of the points of evidence relating to the prisener, and the inculcation of a few guisting points of established law. The question for the jury to decide was: did this man act in the capacity of an example of the connection of the present of the question of the present of the present of the prisent of the present assas in, or was it some other person? The question of motive was considered at length in all its tear-ings. Revenge was the only one reasonably to be con-

The jury retired at 6], and returned in twenty min

ntes thereafter with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Hull then moved that as the indictment for the murder of John W. Matthews was based upon the same statement of facts, the prisoner be discharged from it on his own recognizance, and the District-Attorney acquiescing, it was accordingly done. The jury was then discharged, and the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—July 10.—Before Judge Bayrs.

THE PRICE VENEXUE CHENCHAW.

At the sitting of the Court this a cruing, Mr. Dan'l Lord, proctor for the claimants of a portin of the carge of the Crenshaw, presented his argament. He contended that at the time the carge was purchased, it was purfectly legal to do so, and the purchase was a legal one. He fully discussed whether a status of war had been created by anything that was before the Court or in common knowledge of the country.

war had been created by anything that was before the Court or in common knowledge of the country.

The proposition of the other side was that because there were host littles there was war. To this he dissented. There was no legal state of war between the United States and the State of Virginia. If this were the property of Rebels, it could not be seized before conviction, or under the laws of the United States could not be confiscated after conviction. Mr. Lord read the act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out the militia to suppress an insurrection. The object of this law was to see that the laws were executed. If this proceeding was under that act, it was not a war proceeding. It was not a war against an enemy, but a proceeding to have the laws executed.

The President could prevent ingress and egress at those ports where laws could not be enforced, but the set did not allow the forfeiture of property. The ship

act did not allow the forfeiture of property. The ship could be held it custody until the security of the Gov-erament was assured, but it could not be confiscated. Mr. Lord enlarged on these views, and continued his

Mr. Lord enlarged on these views, and commuted marginment during the greater part of the day.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lord's remarks, Mr. Mason presented argument to the Court in behalf of other claimants of the cargo. Mr. Mason was followed by Mr. Donobue in behalf of the owners of the vessel.

Mr. Evarts has the reply on the part of the libelants

Mr. Everts has the reply on the part of the libelants (the Government).

July II.—Before Judge Barre.

The closing argument in this case was presented this morning, by Wm. M. Everts, in behalf of the Government. He said that before considering the general points, he would give his attention to the interior or special features in too case. There being a war, which gave the President the right to decree a blockade, had there been such a blockade as gave the right to seize vessels attempting to violate it?

The circumstances under which the Crenshaw was seized, were such as to justify her capture. One questive

The circumstances under which the Crenshaw was seized, were such as to justify her capture. One question was whether the preclamation of the 19th of April, which does not include the Virginia ports, yet is so adopted by the proclamation of the 2th of April, which does decree the blockade of the Virginia ports, as that the special torms in exception or derogation from the strict right of blockade, are imported into the proclamation of the 27th April. If it be not so, and if the proclamation of the 27th April is complete in its terms, we have no reason to consider whicher the proclamation of April 19 would or would not affect the Crenehaw.

UNITED STATES MARSHALLS OFFICE - INC. II.

The United States District Attorney filed a Boal against the slave brig Triton to-day. Cant. Locke, her fugilive commander, halls from Norfolk, but is said to be an Eastern man.

ASSAULT WITH A RSIFE.

Charles Smith phaded guilty of assaulting Capt. Sinclar with a sheath knile, on board the ship Juliet.

Sentence was deferred until Judge Shipman returns.

Scheme Wis dearred Chambers—July 10.—Before Justice Rodman M. Price at Theodore Payme et al.

The phinniff must give security for costs by bond in \$2,000, with two sureties who shall justicy.

Nelson Smith, receiver, he., aga Sama I halded at al.

The motion to set asked the judgments in favor of Thomas S. Baldwin and otters, and in favor of Taylor and Carly, is denied. The costant the receiver on this motion, fixed at \$10, are allowed out of the fund. No costs to any other perty. The motion of the raceiver for leave to reli is granted, as to the stock, &c. The notion of Downing to compel the delivery of the stock to him is denied with leave to take reference as to the validity of his claim.